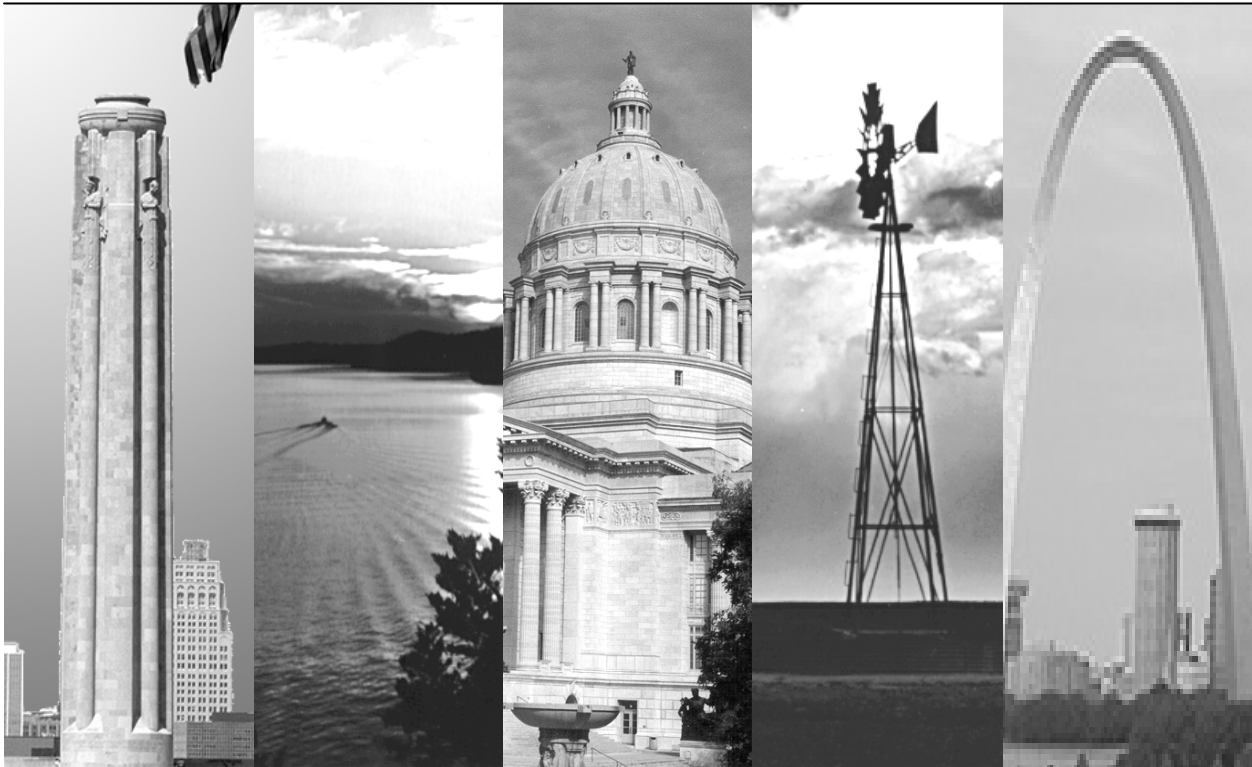


SHOWING YOU The Show-Me State



Compliments of
Your State Representative

Missouri House of Representatives
State Capitol • 201 West Capitol Avenue • Jefferson City, MO 65101

From the Speaker's Office

RON RICHARD

Speaker, Missouri House of Representatives
129th Legislative District

On behalf of the Missouri House of Representatives, I hope you will find this publication, *Showing You*, a helpful resource. This book is full of interesting and helpful information about our state and government.



Throughout Missouri's history, many people with diverse backgrounds and experiences settled here and came together to make our state successful. It is important for every citizen, no matter how young or old, to become involved in the governmental process. The first step in participating is knowing how democracy works. *Showing You* contains information on the history of Missouri, our state and federal governments, the role and responsibilities of citizens, our state Capitol and some famous Missourians.

The Missouri House of Representatives is in session from early January to mid-May. I hope you will have the opportunity to visit the Capitol during a legislative session and watch your government in action. If you are unable to come to Jefferson City, you can always listen to the House floor debate via the internet at www.house.mo.gov.

I encourage you to take this opportunity to become active in our state government. You are the future leaders of Missouri.

Ron Richard



MISSOURI

Since its inception as a state, **Missouri** has been and will continue to be a crucial fixture in the **past, present and future** of the United States. She has been the gateway to Western expansion, a **pivotal** component to the curtain falling on the Civil War and the **Mother** to many great leaders, entertainers and creative geniuses.

From the skylines and **rich culture** of the anchor cities of Kansas City and St. Louis, to the quaint, **ambient charm** and unique geographical features of the rural land in between, Missouri is home to a diverse range of **people and places**.

The state boasts such hallmarks as Jesse James country, **wildlife refuges**, scenic parks, recreational lakes, wineries, trails, cave systems and **thriving farms**.

Whether you are a citizen or a visitor, we hope this booklet will **enlighten** or **remind** you of the many opportunities **Missouri** has to offer and the history from which the beautiful state has evolved.

Citizens are **proud** to call Missouri home.

This booklet explains **why**.



and here are the reasons why....

One of the many Native American nations that has lived in Missouri inspired the names of our state and the river that runs through it.

On their westward trip, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark encountered a few members of the Missouri tribe, but most of them had joined with the Osage or the Oto for protection after defeats by the Sauk and Fox tribes.

Many say that the word “Missouri” means “muddy water;” however, the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology states that it means “town of large canoes.”

Other experts have said the Native American syllables for “Missouri” translate into “wooden canoe people” or “he of the big canoe.”

Whatever the interpretation, the state earned a nickname that has nothing to do with mud or canoes—the Show-Me State. Many theories exist as to how the nickname came to be, but the most widespread belief attributes the moniker to a U. S. Congressman from Cape Girardeau, Willard Duncan Vandiver, who served in the United States House of Representatives from 1897 to 1903.

While giving a speech at an 1899 naval banquet in Philadelphia, Vandiver said:

“I come from a state that raises
Corn and cotton and cockleburs and
Democrats, and frothy
Eloquence neither convinces nor
satisfies me. I am from
Missouri. You have got to **show me**.”

It is not known whether his speech gave birth to the phrase “show me” or if it just popularized the slogan.

Others stock credence in the idea that the nickname sprung from the mining town of Leadville, Colorado. Many miners from southwest Missouri were called to fill in for Leadville miners who had gone on strike in the mid-1890s.

Colorado mining methods were foreign to the miners from Missouri, so they frequently asked for instructions. Pit bosses ridiculed anyone needing directions by saying something like, “That man is from Missouri. You’ll have to show him.”

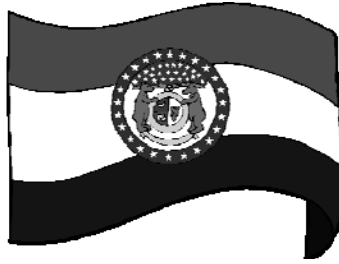
Regardless where the slogan came from, today it connotes Missourians’ sturdy, tenacious devotion to common sense.



Neither the nickname nor its history have anything to do with the dual-pronunciation of the word “Missouri.” Some people pronounce the word as it is spelled — “Missouri-ee.”

Others just prefer to ignore the ‘I’ at the end of the state’s name and instead say “Missouri-ah.”

*All things present exist
because of the past.*



*MISSOURI
is no exception.*

HER STORY

Over time, the land making up what we now know as Missouri belonged to France and Spain before it became a U. S. Territory. Missouri's history is teeming with the adventures of pioneers, the discoveries of brave explorers and the turmoil of political bloodshed.

- 1673 The first Europeans set foot on Missouri soil. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet descended the Mississippi from the North and supplied the first written accounts of exploration in Missouri.
- 1682 The area was claimed for France by Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle. As part of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, Missouri has belonged to three nations.
- 1735 Ste. Genevieve, Missouri's first permanent settlement, was founded.
- 1762 France ceded the area to Spain.
- 1764 The City of St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liquest and Auguste Chouteau.
- 1802 By secret treaty, Spain returned the Louisiana Territory to France.
- 1803 The United States bought the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon for \$15 million.
- 1804 The Lewis and Clark Expedition set out from St. Louis on May 14th.
- 1812 A portion of the Louisiana Territory became the Territory of Missouri.
- 1818 Congress received a petition requesting statehood for Missouri in January.
- 1820 The "Missouri Compromise" was written, including measures allowing Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state to maintain the balance of slave and free states in Congress.
- 1820 Missouri's first constitution was adopted on July 19th. Missouri's first General Assembly convened at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis on September 18th.
- 1821 Missouri was admitted to the Union as the 24th state on August 10th; the state Capitol was located in St. Charles until a permanent location was designated.
- 1826 Jefferson City was designated as Missouri's permanent seat of government on October 1st.
- 1837 Missouri's first Capitol in Jefferson City was destroyed by fire on November 15th.
- 1839 The University of Missouri was founded in Columbia.
- 1849 With the discovery of gold in California, many Missouri towns became gateways to the West, a event that inspired the design of the Gateway Arch in St. Louis.

- 1850 The area that would later be Kansas City was incorporated.
- 1860 The Pony Express began its 18-month run in April from St. Joseph.
- 1861-65 Although admitted as a slave state, Missouri remained with the Union during the Civil War. Missouri was the site of more battles than all but two other states, and saw some of the most vicious guerrilla action along our border with Kansas. Some of the major battles fought on Missouri soil were the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield, the Battle of Westport near Kansas City, Lexington, Carthage, and Boonville among others.
- 1865 Missouri became the first slave state to free slaves.
- 1885 *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, by Missouri native Samuel Clemens (known as Mark Twain), was first published.
- 1900 Missouri starts to become more involved in international events.
- 1901 The first state fair, held in Sedalia, opened on September 9th.
- 1904 The World's Fair opened in St. Louis on April 30th.
- 1911 Missouri's Capitol was again destroyed by fire after being struck by lightning on February 5th.
- 1913-19 During World War I, Missouri provided 140,257 soldiers and one of the notable leaders was a Missourian from Laclede, General John J. Pershing.
- 1919 Missouri became the 11th state to ratify the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution granting women the right to vote.
- 1941-45 During WWII, Missouri contributed more than 450,000 men and women to the various armed forces. Eighty-nine top officers were from Missouri including General Omar N. Bradley and Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle.
- 1945 Missouri's fourth, and current, constitution became effective.
- 1945 United States Vice President Harry S. Truman, from Independence, became President upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12th.
- 1946 Sir Winston Churchill came to Missouri to speak at Fulton's Westminster College. His speech entered the term "iron curtain" into the world's lexicon.
- 1948 Missourian, Harry S. Truman was elected to a full term as president.
- 1965 *The Gateway Arch*, designed by Eero Saarinen, was completed in St. Louis.
- 1980 Court-ordered school desegregation began in Missouri's two biggest cities.
- 1984 Missouri voters gave the state Legislature authority to establish a state lottery.
- 1992 Missouri voters approved riverboat gambling on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
- 1993 The Great Flood devastated parts of Missouri and the Midwest.



Moving from Dome to Dome

The current state Capitol is as beautiful as it is important in Missouri's lawmaking process, and the history of the building that Missouri government calls home is replete with relocating, remodeling and rebuilding.

The convention to draft a state constitution convened June 12, 1820, in St. Louis at Mansion House, a three-story brick building originally built to be a residence but later converted into a hotel. The 41 constitutional convention delegates deliberated for more than a month in the dining room that had for many years been a top-tier ballroom.

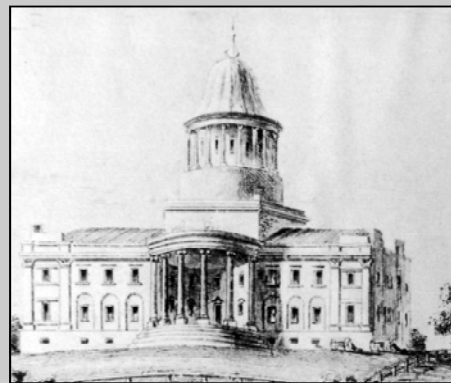
The first session of the Missouri General Assembly convened on September 20, 1820, at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis. The lawmakers met in St. Charles thereafter, until 1821, when a hill overlooking the Missouri River was chosen as the site to construct a permanent Capitol, and thereupon the City of Jefferson was established. The first Capitol was finished in 1826 but was consumed by a fire 11 years later. Legislators met in the Cole County courthouse until 1840, when a new Capitol was built for \$350,000.

Although new, the structure became too small for legislative activities and was remodeled in 1887 to become what some felt was a monstrosity with a disproportionate dome and still unsuitable for state government activities. In 1911, lightning struck the dome and the resulting fire destroyed the building.

The present-day Capitol was built between 1913 and 1917 a bit farther south from the previous



Lawmakers met in St. Charles until the Capitol was permanently moved to Jefferson City.



This Capitol, built in 1840, became unsuitable for an expanding state government before it was renovated in 1887.

structure. The current four-story Capitol has 500,000 square feet of space — 10 times that of the previous one — sitting on nearly three acres. After adjusting for inflation, the \$3.6 million needed to construct the building's ornate majesty is six times more than what it took to build the one before.

The structure is a symmetrical building in the Roman Renaissance style, topped with a dome of intricate design and splendid architecture. It stands upon 285 concrete piers that extend to solid rock and is 437 feet long by 200 feet wide through the wings. Limestone marble coats the floors of all the corridors, the rotunda and the stairs.

Remarkable paintings from Frank Brangwyn in the panels, eye and pendentive of the dome are awe inspiring, even from four stories below. The Senate Chamber is on the east side of the Capitol, and the House of Representatives Chamber is on the west side.

Missouri's heritage is portrayed in the glorious artwork lining the galleries and hallways. The most famous mural blankets the walls of the House Lounge. With a paintbrush, muralist Thomas Hart Benton was able to convey a realistic interpretation of Missouri's social history. His Capitol work was the subject of much criticism at the time he painted the murals in 1936 because they were deemed too truthful, with such depictions as a man being hanged and a nude baby having his diaper changed.

The Capitol is rich with many more noteworthy features. To fully experience the grandeur, visitors can take advantage of the free tours that are available seven days a week during normal working hours. Walk-in tours are given on the hour.



In 1911, Missouri lost its Capitol for the second time to fire.



A contest was held to determine what the new Capitol would look like. In 1912, the design of New York architects Evarts Tracy and Egerton Swartwout was chosen from among 69 entrants.





Welcome to the CAPITOL

Format, Form and Forum

Welcome to the Capitol, home to the 34 – member Senate and the 163 – member House of Representatives that make up the legislative branch of your state government.

The two-chamber, or “bi-cameral,” legislature is also found in 48 other states (Nebraska has a single legislative body) and in Washington, D.C., our nation’s capital, where the House and Senate are together known as Congress.



The format of our federal and state governments is democracy, in which the ultimate authority to govern lies with the people served by government.

The form of our democracy is republic, in which elected representatives govern within the checks and balances set forth by a constitution.

The forum you visit today is the Missouri House of Representatives, in which 163 men and women strive to acknowledge the will of the majority, protect the rights of the minority and improve the lives of all the Show-Me State’s people.

**On behalf of the institution,
its members and staff,
THANK YOU
for visiting the Missouri Capitol
– *your* Missouri Capitol.**

The STRUCTURE of MISSOURI GOVERNMENT

Missouri's state government is similar to the other 49 states in that it is divided into three principal branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative branch has the responsibility of writing and passing our state laws. In Missouri, the legislature is bicameral, meaning that it is made up of two chambers—the House of Representatives and the Senate. Together, these divisions are known as the General Assembly.



Once the laws have been passed by the legislature, it is the duty of the executive branch to execute and administer them. As the chief executive of the state, the Governor is the recognized leader of this branch. He is assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Attorney General, all elected officials. Various departments and enforcement boards, provided for in the constitution, are also divisions of the executive branch.

The third principal branch of Missouri government is the judicial. This branch is composed of the state court system, whose major responsibility is to interpret the laws passed by the legislature and administered by the executive branch.

Having three distinct branches of government insures that no one group can dominate the

government through a concentration of power.

The Missouri Constitution provides for this legal separation of powers in Article II, which reads:

“The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments – the legislative, executive and judicial – each of which shall be confined to a separate magistracy, and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.”

Equal distribution of powers among state officials is a guarantee that the citizens of Missouri will be fairly represented in government.

The LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The General Assembly is required by Constitution to meet beginning in January, for four and one-half months for a regular session and then again in September for a veto session. It convenes in the Capitol to enact new laws and revise existing Missouri laws or statutes. When the session adjourns for the year, legislators return to their districts where they continue to serve as the political voice of their constituents.

The only other time the legislature meets is when the Governor or General Assembly calls for a special session. These sessions deal only with specific legislation for which they were called and cannot exceed 60 days in duration.



THE SENATE

Missouri is divided into 34 senatorial districts on the basis of population, and each district elects one state senator. The senators are elected for four-year terms, with an overlapping arrangement which provides that half the terms expire every two years. No person may serve more than eight years in the Senate.

To be eligible for election as a state senator, a person must be at least 30 years old, a qualified voter in the state for three years, and a resident of his or her district for one year.

The President Pro Tem appoints all committee chairs, majority party committee members to all committees, and is elected by the membership.

The Majority and Minority Floor Leaders manage all floor legislative action on behalf of their parties. The Majority Floor Leader sets the schedule and order of business for the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Missouri House of Representatives is composed of one member from each of the state's 163 legislative districts. These districts are drawn according to population.

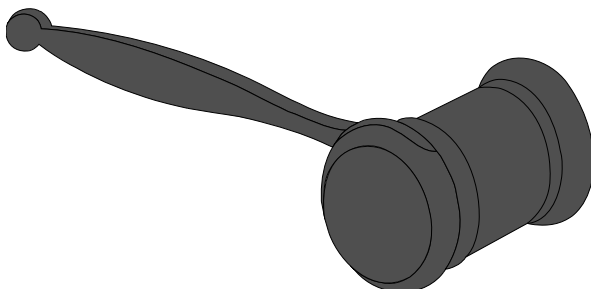
Members of the House are elected for two-year terms at regular elections held in even-numbered years. To run for state representative, a person must be at least 24 years old, a qualified voter in the state for at least two years, and a resident in his or her district for at least one year. No person may serve more than eight years in the House of Representatives.

The Speaker of the House is the presiding officer in the House. Her/His responsibilities include appointing committee chairs, establishing the number of members on each committee and appointing the majority party members of committees. She/He also assigns bills to committees and signs all official actions of the House.

The Speaker Pro Tem presides in the Speaker's absence. Both the Speaker and the Speaker Pro Tem are elected at the opening of the first regular session of each General Assembly by the membership.

The Majority and Minority Floor Leaders manage floor actions on behalf of their parties. The Minority Floor Leader appoints minority party members to committees.

The Party Whip directs the support of party members for the party's programs and objectives.



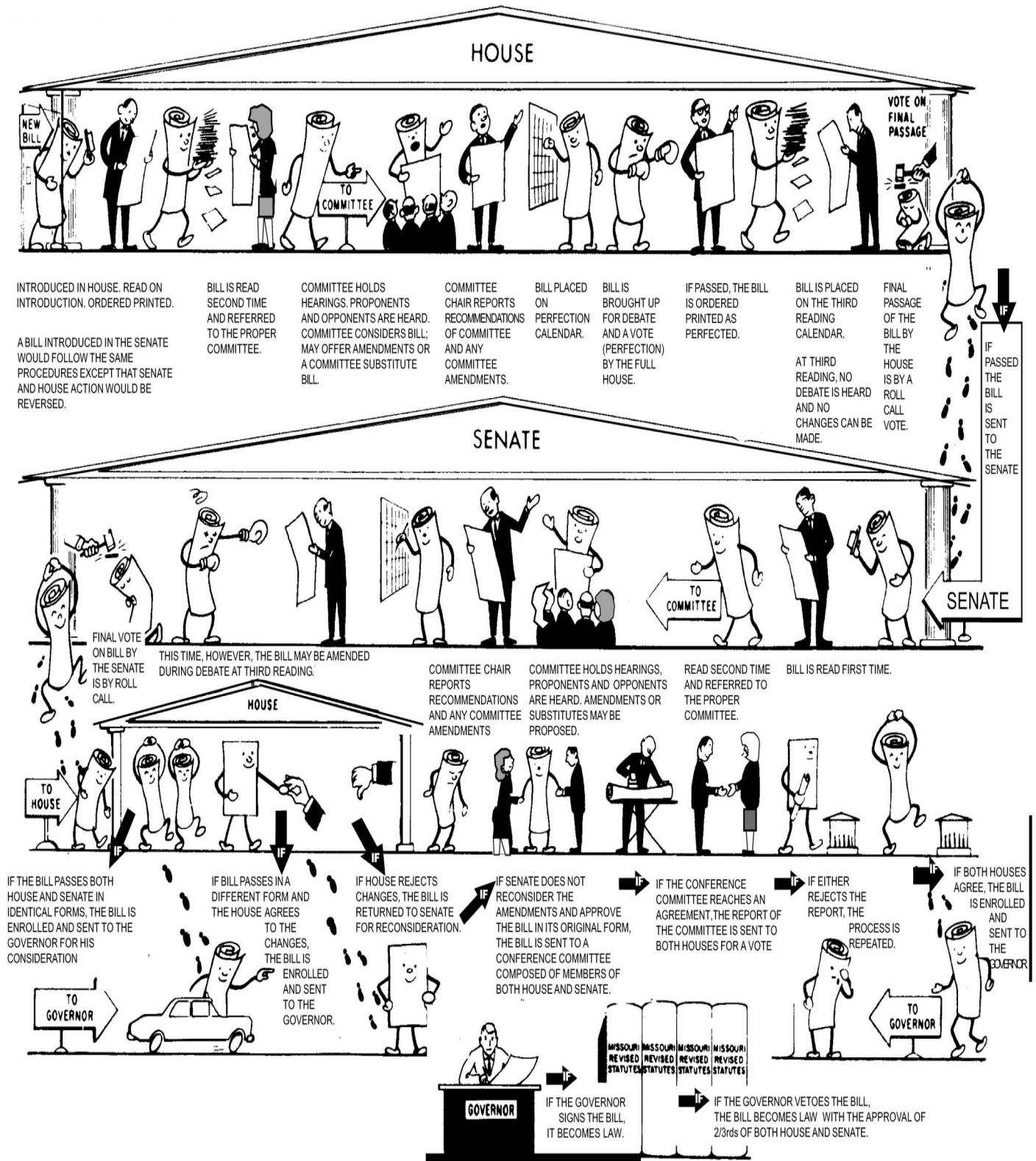
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

House and Senate members work in specialized, bipartisan legislative committees which consider the validity and need for a particular bill. Committee chairs are always appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate. The committees are set up according to the rules of each body and are established on the basis of subject matter.

When a committee receives a bill, it studies the measure carefully and then holds public hearings. It is during these hearings that the private citizen is given the opportunity to personally speak out for or against a particular bill. When the hearings are over, the committee goes into executive session to determine what shall be done with the bill. Decisions concerning the bills are always reached by a majority vote.

The citizen can, and should, attend these hearings if he or she has an interest in a bill, because once the bill has passed "out of committee" the citizen's only recourse is to contact his individual state senator or representative.

THIS CHART OUTLINES THE PROCESS FOR ENACTING A BILL INTO LAW IN MISSOURI BY TRACING THE PATH OF A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



The EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch consists of the **Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and sixteen departments.** The state's business is conducted through the departments which in turn are divided into divisions, commissions and boards. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor appoints the directors of the departments and divisions and members of the commissions and boards. The sixteen departments which assist in executing and administering the laws of the state are: Office of Administration; Agriculture; Conservation; Corrections; Economic Development; Elementary and Secondary Education; Health and Senior Services; Higher Education; Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration; Labor

and Industrial Relations; Mental Health; Natural Resources; Public Safety; Revenue; Social Services, and Transportation. The Office of Administration functions as a central management agency for the coordination of planning, budgeting and personnel activities of the departments.

Another important aspect of the executive branch is that all six officers are elected individually and independently of one another, which means that the Governor has no basic control over the five other executive officials.

Governor

According to state law, the governor must be at least 30 years of age, a U.S. citizen for the past 15 years, and a Missouri resident for the past 10 years. He or she has the power to both appoint and remove various agency heads and



The Missouri Governor's Mansion was built in 1871 at a cost of \$75,000 and has served Missouri governors since. It is a Renaissance Revival style home designed by St. Louis architect, George Ingham Barnett.

It is the third building to house the governor in Jefferson City since Missouri became a state. The first, built in 1826, doubled as the home for the General Assembly; the governor occupied two rooms. In 1833, construction of a new \$5,000 mansion began. The second mansion suffered a fire in the 1840s.

Striking attributes of the current building include four pink granite columns at the entrance and a free flowing stairway carved of walnut in the interior.

Mansion tour reservations are required. Calling (573) 751-7929 or make them online at www.missourimansion.org.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

other officials. The governor regulates the spending of state money and has the power to reorganize agencies. He or she also has legislative powers like the “veto” which, unless the legislature overrides it by a two-thirds majority vote, can prevent a bill from becoming a law. The governor has the ability to pardon people who have committed crimes, and he or she may call special sessions of the General Assembly. The governor also has the constitutional power of commander-in-chief of the state militia, which he may call out to enforce the laws of the state. No person may be elected to this office more than twice.

Lieutenant Governor

The lieutenant governor is, by state law, the president of the Missouri Senate and has the same qualifications as the governor. As president, he or she has the power to preside over the Senate, recognize speakers, and conduct Senate business, though in recent years lieutenant governors have not presided over Senate proceedings on a regular basis. The lieutenant governor is only allowed to vote when there is a tie in the Senate or a tie in a joint vote of the Senate and the House.

Secretary of State

By state law, the secretary of state must be a resident of the state of Missouri for at least one year prior to being elected. The secretary of state's office is divided into three areas: Elections and Commissions, Business Activity, and Administrative Services. He or she is Missouri's chief election official, and as the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, finalizes many official actions of the governor by affixing the state seal. The secre-

tary is also the state's chief archivist, record-keeper and microfilmer, as well as the responsible party for corporate, uniform commercial code, and securities matters.

Auditor

The auditor, whose qualifications are the same as the governor's, makes sure that the officials and agencies of the executive branch are spending their money the way they are required to by state law. The auditor is also responsible for auditing the General Assembly and counties.

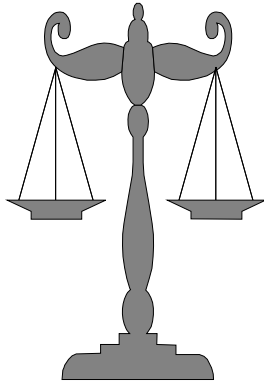
Treasurer

The treasurer has the same residency requirements as the secretary of state. He or she handles the state funds. Money received by the state through taxes and other sources goes into the state treasury. The treasurer takes the money which is not needed to operate the state government in any one year and invests it. He or she also oversees the distribution of funds to state agencies and employees. Like the governor, no individual may be elected to this office more than two times.

Attorney General

To run for attorney general, a candidate must be an attorney and, after the election, must live in Jefferson City. He or she has the power to give non-binding legal opinions to the governor, the General Assembly, and other state officials. Other duties include representing the state of Missouri in court.

The JUDICIAL BRANCH



The judicial branch interprets the laws of the state as passed by the legislature. It deals in two areas: criminal and civil.

Criminal cases involve violations of the law which causes injury to the state or society. Persons found guilty in a criminal case may be fined, imprisoned or executed.

Civil cases involve disputes between persons, over interpretation of the law. The person who loses a civil lawsuit is not subject to fine or imprisonment. However, the court may decide that the injured party should be paid damages.

Missouri courts are presided over by judges who are either elected to their posts or are chosen under the nonpartisan court plan.

The judicial branch can be divided into three levels: the circuit and associate circuit courts, the court of appeals, and the supreme court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

The court system concentrates all initial legal activity in the circuit court. Missouri has 46 judicial circuits, divided along county lines. Each circuit contains at least one circuit judge and at least one associate circuit judge for each county within the circuit.

Many judges of the circuit court are elected, while some are selected under the nonpartisan court plan. Circuit judges serve six years, while associate circuit judges serve four-years. These courts handle original civil and criminal cases.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

There are three courts of appeals in Missouri. They hear cases from lower courts whose decisions have been appealed and which are not reserved exclusively for the Missouri Supreme Court. Cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction may be transferred from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court when it is determined that the case involves constitutional issues that should be decided by the state's highest court. Each district has at least three judges who serve 12-year terms and are selected under the nonpartisan court plan. A chief judge is elected for each district by the judges in the districts, and serves for such time as the districts determine.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Missouri Supreme Court, highest in the state, hears cases appealed from the courts of appeals or involving the death penalty, life imprisonment, a U.S. treaty or statute, or the United States and Missouri constitutions. It may also order cases transferred to it from the Court of Appeals if the cases involve questions of importance, if the Court thinks existing law should be reexamined or for other reasons provided by law. In addition, the Court supervises lower state courts.

Supreme Court judges are selected under Missouri's nonpartisan court plan. There are seven judges who serve 12-year terms. They select one of their number to be chief justice, usually for two years. The decisions of the court are in the form of written opinion prepared by a judge and adopted by a vote of the judges.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES



Missouri has eleven people in Washington, D.C., who represent the state in the United States Congress.

The United States Congress is the legislative branch of the federal government, and it works in conjunction with the country's executive and judicial branches to exercise the sovereign power of the people of the United States. Congress is divided into two distinct branches which are called the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House). Its two-year sessions last from each odd-numbered year to the next odd-numbered year.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Missouri is like every state in that it is represented in Washington by two senators who are elected to six-year terms. These officials provide a smaller body of more experienced lawmakers to counterbalance the workings of the shorter term (two-year) House members. Senators must be at least 30 years old, have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, and be residents of the state in which they are elected. The terms of one-third of the members of the Senate expire every two years.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

Nine Missourians currently represent Missouri in the House of Representatives in Washington. The members of the House are elected to two-year terms from districts in the state which are drawn up according to population; thus, the more heavily populated states have more representatives and a state's representatives will increase or decrease in proportion to the state's population.

A member of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years old, a citizen of the United States for seven years, and a resident of the state in which he/she is elected.

Because members of the House are elected for shorter terms than senators, they are intended to be the true "voice of the people" in Congress. Their actions generally reflect the wishes of their constituents more directly than those of senators. Like the Senate, the House of Representatives must approve all legislation before it can go into effect. The House is presided over by the Speaker of the House, a member who is traditionally elected to his position by the majority party.

The CITIZEN'S ROLE

Although not everyone can be involved in politics by holding public office, there are a number of effective ways for citizens to make their views known. Opinions about our government may be transmitted to political leaders through traditional avenues established by custom, or through legally established means.

A group of voters may draft a proposed law and require that it be submitted to the people for passage through an "initiative," a process in which advocates collect signatures from registered voters on petitions. Occasionally, through a "referendum," the legislature submits a proposal to the people for approval or disapproval.

These legal actions, though provided for by law, occur infrequently. A frequently used means through which a voter may express his opinion is by writing a letter to his elected

representative. Writing your representative is an effective way of making yourself heard on a subject. Members of the General Assembly and state officials pay close attention to their mail, particularly when a piece of controversial legislation is at hand. All of these devices have one thing in common—they depend upon the vote for their execution. Petitions request a vote in the legislature, initiative and referendum bring proposals to the people for a vote, and letters to legislators try to influence votes.

Looking over the structure of our government, this same fact emerges. Simple as it is, everything depends upon our use of the vote. It is the basic tool of democracy. If a few citizens don't use it, democracy falters; if no one uses it, there is no democracy.

HOW TO ADDRESS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

When writing a letter to your elected officials there are several things to remember.

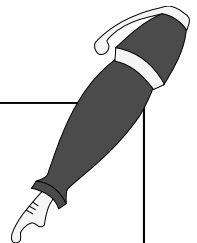
A good letter should give a complete but brief account of your complaint or request, eliminating unrelated information.

Include your full name, correct address, and a phone number both at work and at home. If an inquiry involves an agency that uses an identifying case or file number (example: Social Security number), it is important to include the number in order to locate records quickly.

Include the name of the agency and individual with whom you have dealt concerning the problem. Do not abbreviate, because someone else might not understand your abbreviations.

Correct, brief but complete, information means faster and more accurate assistance in your request for help.

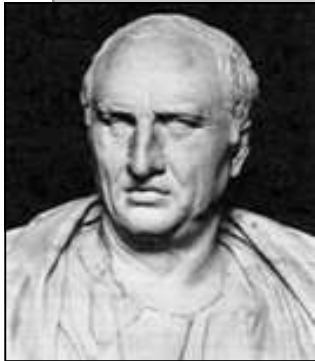
To assist you in your correspondence, use the proper forms of address for elected officials listed on the following page.



ADDRESSEE	FORM OF ADDRESS	SALUTATION
U.S. President	The President The White House Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Mrs., Ms., or Miss President:
U.S. Senator	The Honorable (name) United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator (name):
U.S. Representative	The Honorable (name) Unites States House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Representative (name):
Governor	The Honorable (name) Governor of Missouri State Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Governor (name):
Lieutenant Governor	The Honorable (name) Lieutenant Governor of Missouri State Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
Secretary of State	The Honorable (name) Secretary of State of Missouri Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
Attorney General	The Honorable (name) Attorney General of Missouri Supreme Court Building Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Auditor	The Honorable (name) Auditor of the State of Missouri	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Treasurer	The Honorable (name) Treasurer of the State of Missouri State Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Senator	The Honorable (name) The State Senate State Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Senator (name):
State Representative	The Honorable (name) House of Representatives State Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Representative (name):

MISSOURI STATE SYMBOLS

Throughout the years, state lawmakers have designated a variety of items as official icons of Missouri. The following symbols represent the Show-Me State.



STATE MOTTO

Words By Which to Live

Missouri's official state motto is, "**Salus populi suprema lex esto**," which means "The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law," in Latin. The motto is derived from "De Legibus" (On the Laws), a philosophical essay by Cicero, one of the greatest speakers and philosophers of Rome.



STATE SEAL

Sealed With Meaning

In 1822, the General Assembly adopted the **Great Seal of Missouri**, which was designed by Judge Robert William Wells. The emblem brings together significant symbols reflecting Missouri's ideology. The bald eagle holding arrows and olive branch signifies that the power of war and peace is in the hands of the Federal Government.

The crescent to the left of the eagle represents Missouri's promising potential for growth. The motto that encircles the shield — "United we stand, divided we fall" — indicates Missouri's loyalty to the nation. The grizzly bears are emblematic of the state's strength and bravery. The seal also includes an inscription of the aforementioned state motto. The Roman numerals for 1820 indicate the year Missouri began operating as a state.

The helmet between the heads of the two bears represents state sovereignty, and the large star surrounded by 23 smaller stars signifies Missouri's status as the 24th state. Because the path to statehood was not an easy one, a cloud graces the top portion of the inner circle. The seal can be found in many places throughout Missouri.

STATE DAYS

From Missouri to the White House

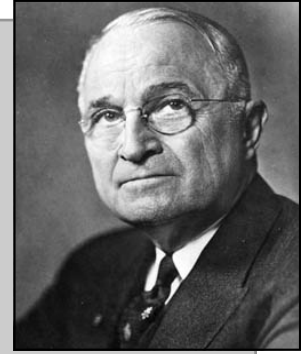
May 8 is set aside in commemoration of the only native Missourian ever elected to the United States' highest office. Harry S. Truman was born in Lamar on May 8, 1884, and grew up in Independence.

Truman stepped into the presidential shoes in 1945 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt died while in office. When Truman took over as Commander in Chief of the United States during the final stages of World War II, he admitted he was ill-prepared.

Following the advice of his advisers, he ordered atomic bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a stunning political move that led to Japan's swift surrender.

Truman's domestic plans to expand Social Security, create jobs, promote equality in the workplace and help diminish poverty levels were not as widely accepted as was his leadership in foreign policy. Our country's 33rd president is credited with preventing a Communist takeover in Korea, as well as being a critical player in rebuilding war-torn Western Europe. He died in 1972 at the age of 88.

Missouri statutes declare Harry S. Truman to be a distinguished public servant, and for that he is officially recognized on his birthday, or the Monday after if May 8 falls on a weekend.



Celebrate Missouri Day

The history and heritage of Missouri were deemed worthy of commemorating in 1915 thanks to the efforts of Anna Brosius Korn. Her desire to express her state pride won over the 48th Missouri General Assembly and earned the state an official **"Missouri Day"** on the third Wednesday of each October.

Missouri Day was intended to be a day on which schools honor the achievements that the state and her people have made. The day of designation passes without the hoopla of Independence Day and without the official observance of Veterans Day. However, it is still 24 hours in which to reflect on and express pride in all things Missouri.

Living in Missouri, you have a reason to celebrate Missouri Day.



MISSOURI'S FLAG

Waving High

In 1913, nearly a century after Missouri was officially recognized as a state, the General Assembly adopted a state flag. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white and blue representing valor, purity, vigilance and justice. In the center white stripe is the Missouri coat-of-arms, encircled by a blue band containing 24 stars, denoting that Missouri is the 24th state.



The STATE FLOWER

Patriotic Bloom



Governor Arthur M. Hyde signed in 1923 a bill naming the **white hawthorn** blossom as the official state floral emblem. The scientific name for the flower is the *crataegus*, but it is more commonly referred to as the “red haw” or “white haw.” Red haws have greenish-yellow centers and form in white clusters. Predominantly found in the Ozarks. There are more than 75 species of hawthorn trees and shrubs in Missouri.

The STATE BIRD

Wings to Admire

Because it has won over many hearts with its neighborly ways and pretty feathers, the **eastern bluebird** was chosen as the official state bird of Missouri in 1927. The mild-tempered bluebirds are looked upon as symbols of hope, spring and happiness.

Due to habitat destruction, the population of these “chur-a-lee” chirpers was at an all-time low more than two decades ago. Fortunately, concerned citizens have started building nests for the eastern bluebirds, and gradually they have nested back into Missouri trees and are four times more likely to be seen today.



STATE SONG

A Melody Worth Singing



There are numerous beliefs as to the origin of the *Missouri Waltz*. It was officially documented in 1914 by John Valentine Eppel, arranged for piano by Frederick Knight Logan, and later was combined with lyrics written by J. R. Shannon. Initially, the song was considered a failure because it did not catch on. But by 1939, the unpopularity did an about-face, and six million copies soon sold. Another boost in sales came after Missourian Harry S. Truman became president and played the song on the piano in the White House. In 1948, Truman

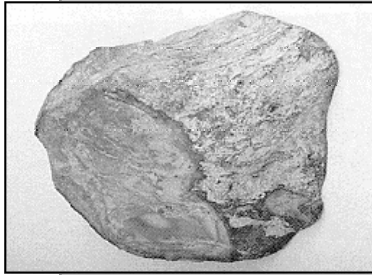
unexpectedly beat Thomas Dewey for the presidential seat, and to honor the President from Missouri, the Missouri General Assembly adopted “The Missouri Waltz” as the official state song in 1949. Despite its strong link to Truman, the 33rd president of the United States had this to say about the song, “It’s as bad as ‘The Star Spangled Banner’ so far as music is concerned.”

STATE TREE

Sprouting Color

The official state tree, chosen in 1955, is the **flowering dogwood**. Scientifically named the *Cornus Florida*, the flowering dogwood rarely grows taller than 40 feet and is often planted for its ornamental value. Missouri experiences all four seasons, so the flowering dogwood was a sensible choice because of its visual appeal in winter, spring, summer and fall. During the cold months, the branches release floral buds, and the bark takes on a checkered appearance. The spring triggers the budding of greenish-yellow flowers with white petals, which make the tree stand out from its arboreal peers. The branches sprout crimson foliage and vermilion-colored fruits by autumn.





STATE ROCK and MINERAL

From the Earth

If the name of the official state rock, **Mozarkite**, has a familiar ring to it, that is because it is a combination of “Mo” and “Ozark.” The fine-grained chert was once used by Native Americans to make arrowheads and can be found in the Ozark mountains and as far north as Marshall, Mo. In the rough, these stones are not attractive, but once they are sawed open, their pastel colors of green, pink, purple or blue are desirable for polishing and making jewelry. While he collected gems, Philip Widell, a native of Blackwater, Mo., developed a fondness for Mozarkite in the 1950s. He trekked to Jefferson City to present the rock to state legislators, and in 1967, the 74th General Assembly rewarded his efforts by designating Mozarkite as the state rock and bestowing him the honorary title of Mr. Mozarkite.

That same year, **galena** became the state mineral. Galena is the major source of lead ore, and by designating it as the state mineral, the Legislature emphasized Missouri’s status as the nation’s top lead producer at the time. The mineral, which is dark gray and breaks into small cubes, can be found in the south and central parts of the state.



STATE INSECT

A Sweet Result

Although most people wrinkle their noses at the mention of insects, the General Assembly thought 1985 was the year to distinguish one six-legged critter from the rest. They designated the honeybee as the official state insect.

Honeybees (*apis mellifera*) are social insects. They live in colonies separated by labor type.

A hive of honeybees includes a queen, drones and workers. The buzzing worker bees collect nectar and pollen from blossoms and produce an excess of honey that is available for humans to use. Their wings flap 11,400 times per minute, which results in their distinctive buzz.

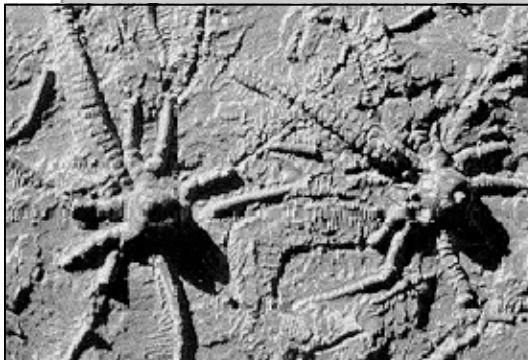


STATE INSTRUMENT

Strings Attached

The **fiddle** might not be the most hip music-maker of the previous centuries, but the bowed instrument symbolizes a doorway between Missouri's past and present musical traditions. Brought to Missouri in the late 1700s by fur traders and settlers, the fiddle quickly became popular. Thomas Jefferson, whose namesake was given to the state's capital city, was an accomplished fiddler, as were many boys who grew up on farms in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Not only was the fiddle easy to carry, but to play it, boys didn't have to puff out their cheeks as they had to do if they blew a trumpet, an action that was thought to be vulgar. The instrument was also adaptable to many forms of music, such as folk tunes, and didn't require extensive formal training to master. In the early days, fiddlers were synonymous with entertainment and were thought of highly by fellow citizens. Because the fiddle serves as a nostalgic link to the state's traditional roots in rural farms, it was adopted as the official state musical instrument in 1987.



STATE FOSSIL

Embedded Relic

The history of Missouri's land goes back much further than the days of the early French settlers and Native Americans. More than 290 million years ago, the stalked echinoderm known as the "sea lily" flourished in the ocean that covered the state during the Pennsylvanian Period.

The **crinoid** is related to the starfish and sand dollar and rarely can be found in complete fossil form. Crinoid ossicles are commonly seen in the Springfield and Kansas City area. In 1989 a group of students at Pleasant Lea Jr. High in Lee's Summit proposed to the Legislature that the crinoid be adopted as the state fossil. Lawmakers fulfilled the request.

STATE TREE NUT

Inside and Outside the Shell

Yes, Missouri even has a state nut, and we're not talking about goofiness! The **eastern black walnut** was accepted onto the list of Missouri symbols in 1990. The inside of the tree nut is used in ice cream, baked goods and candy. The soft-grit abrasive surface of the shell comes in handy for metal cleaning, polishing and oil-well drilling, and is also an ingredient in some paint products and dynamite.



STATE FOLK DANCE

Calling All Partners

When it comes to Missouri's official folk dance, square dancing, it is OK to be square. The do-si-doing spun from the intermingling of the dances that New England settlers brought with them from their homelands. Lively music and callers who direct the steps are trademarks of square dancing. Its popularity boomed as pioneers realized the **square dance** was a way to interact socially. As urbanization trumped the rural lifestyle, square dancing became a wallflower on the dance floor of society until the 1930s, when Henry Ford succeeded in rekindling the love for the dance. From then on, square dancing has thrived with people all over the country twirling their partners "round and round." The square dance became the state folk dance in 1995.

STATE ANIMAL

A Mix, A Match

To recognize the many decades that the Show-Me State was the nation's top **mule** producer, Governor Mel Carnahan gave his seal of approval in 1995 to the mule being Missouri's state animal. The mule is a hybrid offspring of a mare (female horse) and a jack (male donkey). The mule first trotted into Missouri in the 1820s. Because of its hardy nature and steadfast work ethic, mules were valued for farming, pulling wagons to the Wild West during the 19th century, and transporting soldiers and supplies in World Wars I and II.





STATE FISH

Channeling Symbolism

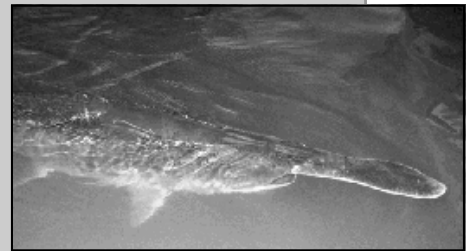
The State Legislature got hooked on the idea of the **channel catfish** as Missouri's state fish in 1997.

Adult catfish normally range from 12 to 32 inches in length and weigh from one-half pound to 15 pounds, though much larger channel catfish have been caught in other states (the North American record stands at 58 pounds as of 2005). The slender, deeply fork-tailed catfish (*ictalurus punctatus*) does not rely on sight to find its food; instead it uses catlike whiskers to assist in the hunt for animal and plant materials. The channel catfish is one of the most preferred fish to catch because of its delicious flavor when cooked.

STATE AQUATIC ANIMAL

A Good Catch

The Legislature dived into the water theme one more time in 1997, when it snagged the **paddlefish** as the state aquatic animal. Only three rivers in Missouri support substantial populations for paddlefish: the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Osage. They are also present in some of the state's larger lakes. Although the paddlefish is not scary or toothed, it does share a different characteristic with the shark — it has a cartilage skeleton, rather than one made of bone. This primitive animal is usually more than five feet in length and weighs up to 60 pounds. To spawn, the big fish swim upstream after warm spring rains. If there is a rain shortage, or if the weather is unseasonably cold, spawning is delayed.



STATE HORSE

An Affirmative Nay

People used to breed horses according to the needs of the locale. The **Missouri fox-trotting horse** was bred in the early 19th century in the Ozark Hills because it could carry a heavy load at a decent gait for extended periods of time. The distinguishing characteristic of the fox-trotter is its rhythmic gait, in which the horse walks with the front feet and trots with the hind feet. This gait makes for a less-jarring ride for the person on the horse's back. The horse is now mostly used for shows, hunting and trail riding. In 2002, the Missouri fox-trotter was saddled up as the official state horse.



STATE GRAPE

Off the Vine

The Missouri Legislature added a grape to the bunch of other official symbols in 2003. The fruit of choice was the **Norton/Cynthiana grape** (*vitis aestivalis*). This adaptable, self-pollinating variety, cultivated since the 1830s, is likely North America's oldest grape still commercially grown. This premium grape grows in mid-sized clusters with small blue-black berries that not only attract birds, but also Missouri vintners. The Norton/Cynthiana is one of the most disease-resistant grape varieties, and its hearty flavor is welcomed in the wine-making industry because it produces a dry, dark red wine with lush, fruity overtones.

STATE DINOSAUR

Hyp-suh Whatta?

If you can't pronounce "**Hypsibema Missouriensis**," try saying something easier, such as, "a dinosaur that once roamed southeast Missouri about 67 million years ago." Bones from the duck-billed ornithopod were discovered in Bollinger County in 1942, and in the early 1990s, fascination with the find increased. In 2004, the Legislature certified the Missouri native biped as the official state dinosaur. The plant-eater, which is said to have been 35-feet long with 1,000 teeth, is believed to have laid its eggs along a coastal plain. Scientists deduce that when hadrosaurs roved Missouri, the state might have been only 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.





STATE AMPHIBIAN

Something to Croak About

The 2005 state Legislature didn't want to leave out the hopping amphibians we call frogs on the list of creatures that have gained state recognition. The **North American Bullfrog** leapt to the high status of the official state amphibian after fourth-graders from Kansas City lobbied for their cause with frogs made out of green pipe cleaners, which they presented to lawmakers. Although some Missourians deem the North American Bullfrog a pest, it is the largest frog on the continent, with the males weighing up to a full pound. The frogs dwell in ponds, rivers and bogs and mostly feed on snakes, insects and worms.



STATE REPTILE

And the winner is...

The **Three Toed Box Turtle**, named state reptile in 2007, is native to the United States and ranges from Missouri south to Texas and southwest to Georgia. It inhabits humid marshes, grasslands, woodlands, and thickets.

Three Toed Box Turtles are so named because they usually have three toes on the hind feet, though sometimes they have four. Three Toed Box Turtles can grow to lengths of about six inches but, most are around four or five inches. As a defense mechanism, the turtles will close their shell when threatened.



STATE GAME BIRD

Says Its Name

The **Bobwhite Quail** was designated the state game bird in 2007. It is a small native of Missouri noted for its “bob-white” call during the spring and summer. It is popular with bird hunters and watchers alike and is generally observed in groups of 5-25 called coveys. A quail generally weighs between six and eight ounces and measures eight to eleven inches in length. It makes its nest in a depression in the ground and lines it with grass or leaves. At night for protection and warmth, quail roost in a tight circle with their heads pointing outward.



STATE GRASS

Waving in the Breeze

Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) was the named Missouri’s state grass in 2007. The name comes from the tendency of the grass to grow three to ten feet tall and to have stems that are blue-green. It grows in bunches and blooms from June through September. The seed heads range in color from green to purple in the summer and red to bronze in the fall. It is the tallest of the grasses common to the Midwest prairie and was an important food for bison. Early settlers often plowed under the Big Bluestem and other prairie grasses in order to plant crops. Its depletion contributed to the “dust bowl” disaster of the 1930s.



STATE INVERTEBRATE

In a Pinch

Named a state symbol in 2007, the **Crayfish**, also called crawfish or crawdad, are closely related to the lobster. Over half of the more than 500 species occur in North America and nearly all live in freshwater. Crayfish are characterized by a joined head and thorax, or midsection, and a segmented body, which is sandy yellow, green, or dark brown in color. The head has a sharp snout, and the eyes are on movable stalks. Crayfish are usually about 3 inches long.

Crayfish, common in streams and lakes, often conceal themselves under rocks or logs. They are most active at night. They feed largely on snails, algae, insect larvae, worms, and tadpoles. General movement is always a slow walk, but if startled, crayfish use rapid flips of their tails to swim backwards to escape danger.



STATE DESSERT

Last, but not Least

In 2008, a group of school children was instrumental in securing passage of legislation that now provides Missouri with its 23rd official state symbol—the **ice cream cone**. In the process, the children learned how an idea becomes a law, how to communicate with their legislators, and how a citizen, even a child, can change his or her state.

The edible ice cream cone made its American debut at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Some of the first companies to make ice cream cones were located in Sullivan, Missouri. The ice cream cone remains an important part of the state's economy to this day as 35 ice cream manufacturers are located in Missouri. Additionally, the University of Missouri-Columbia has an ice cream research and development facility. This legislation makes Missouri one of only a few states with an official dessert.

The HALL of FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

The Hall of Famous Missourians is a series of bronze busts of famous Missourians. Located in the third floor rotunda, the Hall instructs Capitol visitors on the outstanding contributions that Missourians have made to the world.

JOHN D. ASHCROFT

(1942 -) was raised in Springfield, and served as Governor of Missouri from 1985 through 1993 and as a U.S. Senator from 1995 to 2001. Calling him a “man of great integrity, a man of great judgment and a man who knows the law,” President George W. Bush nominated John D. Ashcroft to serve as U.S. Attorney General in 2000.



DAVID RICE ATCHISON

(1807-1886) held the singular honor of having served as U.S. President for one day when General Zachary Taylor refused to be inaugurated on March 4, 1849, because it was a Sunday.



Atchison became the first senator from western Missouri and the youngest Missourian at that time to enter the U.S. Senate. He served 16 terms in this body as President Pro Tem. He is buried in Plattsburg where a statue honors him in front of the Clinton County Courthouse.

JOSEPHINE BAKER

(1906-1975) was an international star and human rights activist known for her sultry vocals and distinct improvisational dance style. Born in the



slums of St. Louis, she discovered her ticket out of a life of poverty through song and dance. Her entertainment career spanned five decades. Deeply involved in the civil rights movement, she was instrumental in prompting nightclubs and theaters to integrate their audiences by her refusal to perform unless nondiscriminatory seating practices were followed.

ROBERT WILLIAM (BOB) BARKER

(1923-) grew up in Missouri where he attended high school and college. He went on to reach celebrity status as the host of various television game shows, most notably the long-running *The Price Is Right*.



TOM BASS

(1859-1934) became known as one of the world's greatest saddle horse trainers. Born into slavery in Boone County, he lived most of his life in Mexico, Missouri. Because his talent as



a horseman was greatly admired, Bass was allowed to show in the same ring with white trainers when America was still segregated. Tom Bass helped break the color barrier at the turn of this century while revolutionizing the saddle horse profession.

THOMAS HART BENTON

(1889-1975) captured the spirit of small town and rural life in the Midwest through his painting. The Neosho-born artist is recognized as a leader of the American “regionalist” art movement of the 1930s. His historic murals adorn museums, libraries and capitols, one of which is located in the House Lounge of the Missouri Capitol. He was the grandnephew of Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton.



SUSAN ELIZABETH BLOW

(1843-1916) established the first public kindergarten in the United States in 1873 and trained teachers for the kindergarten classroom. Her work on behalf of childhood education in her native St. Louis and her affiliation with the National Education Association lifted her to national prominence.



GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY

(1893-1981) was one of the most famous American military figures of the 20th Century. He grew up in Clark, and Moberly, Missouri. During World War II, he led the U.S. Army forces at the invasion of Normandy and by the war's end was field commander of the largest American force in history. His other accomplishments include being named first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Department of Defense (1949-1953), and first chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1950). Because of this five-star general's popularity with the enlisted men, he was given the nickname “The G.I. General”.



JACK BUCK

(1924-2002) was best known as the voice of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team for whom he broadcast games from 1954-2001. For his broadcasting accomplishments, Mr. Buck is enshrined in the Baseball Hall of Fame, Football Hall of Fame, Missouri Sports Hall of Fame, the Radio Hall of Fame and also received a lifetime achievement Emmy in 2000. Mr. Buck also made an impact in the St. Louis area where he donated his time to raise money for numerous charities. He was selected as St. Louis' Citizen of the Year in 2000 for his many contributions to the community.



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

(1863-1943) aided agricultural research and the southern economy with the development of more than 300 by-products from the peanut and sweet potato. The botanist, scientist and educator was born the son of slaves in Diamond Grove, Missouri. He pursued a career in science that led to national fame as the first director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.



CHAMP CLARK

(1850-1921) was a Congressman from Missouri and a leading national political figure of his day. He was elected to Congress in 1893 and returned to Congress in 1897, where he served until his death in 1921. His parliamentary skills and the high regard of his colleagues, earned him election to the office of



Speaker of the United States House of Representatives in 1911, a post he held throughout World War I.

WALTER CRONKITE

(1916-) covered virtually every major news event throughout his more than 60 years in journalism. In 1954, he pioneered the first evening news broadcast as “anchorman” of the *CBS Evening News*. For the next three decades, he covered such history-making events as the U.S. space program; the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Senator Robert Kennedy; the Watergate scandal; the hostage crisis in Iran; and the Vietnam War. In January, 1981, President Jimmy Carter awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest award to a civilian. During his career, he was affectionately nicknamed, “the most trusted man in America.”



WALTER ELIAS DISNEY

(1901-1966) was a film and animation pioneer and innovator whose achievements sparked the imagination of people throughout the world. His accomplishments included producing the first feature-length animated picture, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), and creating the family theme park, Disneyland. Born in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Disney moved to a farm outside Marceline, Missouri, with his family in 1906. In 1910, the family moved again to Kansas City where he opened his first animation studio.



ALEXANDER DONIPHAN

(1807-1887) known for his political, military and educational accomplishments moved to Lafayette County in 1830. He is recognized as one of the founders of William Jewell College.



In 1836, while serving as a Missouri state legislator, Doniphan organized Caldwell and Daviess counties as a home for the Mormons. Later, he was ordered to execute Joseph Smith, Jr., founder of the group. He refused and secured his place in history as a courageous and compassionate man. His accomplishments also include facilitating the Platte Purchase of northwest Missouri counties. During the Mexican-American War, he led volunteers on a 3,600-mile march.

SISTER ROSE PHILIPPINE DUCHESNE

(1769 - 1852) was a Roman Catholic saint born in France. An American frontier educator, she came to America in 1818. She opened the first free school west of the Mississippi in St.



Charles, Missouri, in a log cabin. Sister Rose spent 34 years on the frontier establishing schools and doing charitable work. She realized her dream of working with American Indians, who called her "Quah-kah-ka-num-ad" or "Woman Who Prays Always." She was canonized by Pope John Paul II in 1988.

JOYCE C. HALL

(1891-1982) was the founder of Hallmark Cards, Inc. Hall came to Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of 18 and turned a mail-order



postcard business into the world's largest personal expression company. During the 56 years he led Hallmark, Hall initiated many new and important market strategies such as functional inventory, automatic reorder, and display control systems, which gave the company an automatic index of public taste. He also introduced self-service for greeting cards with his open display racks.

EDWIN POWELL HUBBLE

(1889-1953) was born in Marshfield, Missouri. He became the outstanding leader in the observational approach to cosmology. Hubble revolutionized our knowledge of the size, structure, and properties of the universe. In 1990, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched the Hubble Telescope into orbit for the first time. NASA named the first space-based telescope after Edwin P. Hubble for his invaluable contributions in the field of astronomical sciences.



LAMAR HUNT

(1932-2006) was recognized as one of the greatest sportsmen in American history. Hunt served as the guiding force behind the formation of both the American Football League and the Kansas City Chiefs football franchise. He was also noted for his humility and his philanthropic endeavors.



EWING MARION KAUFFMAN

(1916-1993) of the Kansas City Royals baseball team was known for his philanthropy. The Kauffman Foundation champions youth development and entrepreneurial leadership.



EMMETT KELLY

(1898-1979) created the world famous hobo clown character, "Weary Willie". Kelly moved with his family to a farm near Houston, Missouri, when he was six years old and at 19 he moved to Kansas City. In the early 1930s he created his immortal clown character known for ragged clothes, a mournful demeanor, and melancholy pantomime. In 1942, he joined Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. His fame led to appearances in films, nightclubs, television, and theater.



SCOTT JOPLIN

(1868-1917) is known as "The King of Ragtime" because of his significant contributions to this unique form of music as a composer and pianist. Born in Texarkana, Texas, he spent the major portion of his life in St. Louis and Sedalia. His musical composition *Maple Leaf Rag*, named for a popular Sedalia nightclub, was the first piece of American sheet music to sell one million copies. His celebrated ragtime piece *The Entertainer* won an Academy Award in 1974 as the theme music for the film *The Sting*. In 1976, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for music.



STAN MUSIAL

(1920-) known as "Stan, the Man" of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team and designated as the 23rd member of the Hall of Famous Missourians, certainly made his mark on Missouri and the world. Musial was chosen for this honor not only for his athletic accomplishments on the field, but for the generosity of spirit he



displayed off the field toward people whose lives he touched.

REINHOLD NIEBUHR

(1892-1971) was a pastor, teacher, author, political activist and regarded as the leading American religious thinker of his time. His best known contribution to popular culture is the prayer he wrote about serenity, courage, and wisdom in relation to what can and cannot be changed. In recognition of his contribution to American life, Reinhold Niebuhr was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.



CHARLIE "Yardbird" PARKER

(1920-1955) a gifted jazz saxophonist and composer, advanced the art of improvisation and rhythm and founded the bebop jazz movement. Born in Kansas City, Kansas, he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of eight. Greatly influenced by the Kansas City jazz scene, he eventually began to play with a variety of local jazz and blues groups and finally moved to New York where his musical reputation grew. Two of his most famous musical compositions are *Yardbird Suite* and *Now's the Time*. His last public appearance was March 5, 1955, only seven days before his death, at the New York nightclub, Birdland, which was named in his honor.



JAMES CASH PENNEY

(1875-1971) founded the J.C. Penney Company department stores. Born on a small farm outside of Hamilton, Missouri, he grew up believing in God, self-



reliance, self-discipline, honor, and the Christian ethic of The Golden Rule. By combining those high ethical principles with sound economic practices and concern for his customers, he built one small store into a vast retail empire.

R. MARLIN PERKINS

(1905-1986) a zoologist and naturalist, born in Carthage, was inducted in 2004. He began his career at the St. Louis Zoo at the age of 21. He went on to direct the New York Zoological Gardens and the Lincoln Park Zoo. While there, he brought wildlife behavior to television on Mutual of Omaha's "Wild Kingdom," which was shown in 40 countries and awarded four Emmys. One of his many experiences included serving as a zoologist for Sir Edmund Hillary's expedition to Mount Everest, where his job was to investigate the Abominable Snowman. Perkins returned to St. Louis in 1962 where he served as director of the St. Louis Zoo until 1970.



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

(1860-1948) led the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe during WWI. Born near Laclede, Missouri, he became a master of military tactics at the United States Military Academy and West Point. Organizing, training, and leading all American land forces in the AEF marked Pershing as one of history's great military leaders. Four years after WWI began, he started with almost nothing and within 18 months time, established an army of two mil-



lion soldiers who brought the conflict to an end in 200 days. He is the only American to be named General of the Armies in his lifetime by a special act of Congress, one rank above the five-star generals of WWII.

SACAJAWEA

(1788-1812) a Shoshone Indian, was the only woman to accompany the expedition by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark into Missouri and other territories of the Louisiana Purchase. She acted as an interpreter for this first U.S. exploration of a route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and made many valuable contributions to the success of the mission.



HARRY S. TRUMAN

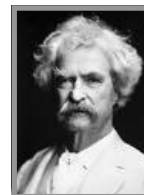
(1884-1972) was one of the most highly regarded U.S. Presidents of our time and one of the most respected statesmen in American history. Born in Lamar, Missouri, he became our 33rd president upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. As chief executive, he led the nation through the end of World War II and guided our country through the Korean Conflict. He was also responsible for a major turning point in American foreign policy which bears his name—the Truman Doctrine. He is buried in his beloved town of Independence.



“MARK TWAIN”

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

(1835-1910) is America’s greatest humorist and one of its greatest writers. Popularly known for two novels of boyhood life in his home town of Hannibal, Missouri. His classic novels, *Huckleberry Finn*, and *Tom Sawyer*, were published in the mid-nineteenth century, Twain brought a robust energy to American literature. His genius is attributed to an utter clarity of style, a supreme command of vernacular American English, and an ability to liberate American humor and raise it to the level of high art.



LAURA INGALLS WILDER

(1867-1957) recounted her childhood and adolescent experiences on the American frontier in autobiographical novels beloved by children and adults alike. At Rocky Ridge Farm, her family home in the Missouri Ozarks near Mansfield, she wrote the “Little House” books such as *Little House in the Big Woods* and *Little House on the Prairie*. Her work has remained continuously in print since the books first appeared in the 1930s and was the subject of a very successful television series.



Selected Statistics



The following statistics are by no means comprehensive. Representative statements are made to briefly highlight a number of interesting areas.

Missouri is the mid-way point between east and west. It's a pleasant mixture of urban culture and rural simplicity – the cultural strengths of the major metro areas and the simplicity of the rural countryside – both complemented by Missouri's people and their tradition of hospitality.

One of two states in the nation touched by eight states, Missouri is **bordered by Iowa** on the north; **Arkansas** on the south; **Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee** on the east; and **Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma** on the west.

Missouri ranks **19th in size** with a total area of 69,674 square miles. It is the second largest state bordering the Mississippi River (after Minnesota) and is larger than any state east of the Mississippi.

Missouri contains **four major geographic areas**, all of which are modified to some extent by subordinate physiographic features. These four areas are the Glaciated Plains (north), the Western Plains, the Ozarks (south) and the Southeastern Lowlands. The highest point in the state is 1,772 feet above sea level at Taum Sauk Mountain in Iron County in the Ste. Francois Mountain area. The lowest point is 230 feet above sea level at the extreme south end of the Lowlands.

The oldest visible things in Missouri are the igneous rocks (granite and porphyries) that appear in the southeastern part of the state. Granites, other igneous rocks and older metamorphic rocks have been found, by drilling, to underlie all parts of the state. A wide variety of rock is found throughout the state including limestone, sandstone and shale. A beautiful red granite is quarried for building and monumental stone at Graniteville and white Carthage marble is famous throughout the nation.

Missouri's **climate** generally may be described as humid continental with long summers and variable conditions. There are periods of constantly changing weather and periods of settled and stable weather.

Average daily temperature in January varies from 25 degrees in the northwest to 34 degrees in the "boot heel" (degrees given in Fahrenheit). Winters are seldom severe and may feature short spells of unusual warmth. Average summer temperatures range around 82 degrees, but may drop to 66 degrees just before sunrise.

The average annual precipitation ranges from slightly above 50 inches in the southeast to 32 in the extreme northwest. About 42 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the crop-growing season.

Economically, Missouri is a **well-diversified** state. Wholesale and retail trade, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and service enterprises are among Missouri's largest industries.

In **agriculture**, Missouri is a leading state in raising beef cattle. Hay, rice and corn production, along with cotton and milk production are leading industries. With its great variety of mineral resources, Missouri is one of the leading mineral producers in the Midwest.

Missouri's water resources include **large lakes, farm ponds, mighty rivers, Ozark streams, and springs**. In all, the Missouri Department of Conservation reports there are 902,000 acres of water in Missouri. Our 50,000 miles of rivers and streams account for nearly half of this total water area. There are more than 1,100 known springs, including the nation's largest single-outlet spring, Big Spring, near Van Buren.

About **14 million acres** of Missouri is **forested**—nearly twice the forested land of its neighboring states of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska combined. More than two million acres are in public ownership.

The final count of the 2000 census showed Missouri's **population** at 5,595,211. This is 9.3% more than the number of Missourians counted in 1990. Based on this most recent count, Missouri is the 16th most populated state in the nation. The largest cities in Missouri are Kansas City with a population of 441,545 and St. Louis with 348,189. Populations in other Missouri cities are as follows: Springfield, 151,580; Independence, 113,288; Columbia, 84,531; St. Joseph, 73,990; Lee's Summit, 70,700; St. Charles, 60,321; St. Peters, 51,381; Florissant, 50,497; Blue Springs, 48,080; Chesterfield, 46,802; O'Fallon, 46,169; Joplin, 45,504; Jefferson City, 39,636; University City, 37,428; and Cape Girardeau, 35,349.

Population figures are from the 2000 Official U.S. Census as provided by House Research.



Tours In Your Capital

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STATE CAPITOL TOURSlog on to www.mocapitoltours.com

Or telephone **(573) 751-2854**

Tours on the hour, Monday-Saturday 8AM-11AM and 1PM-4PM; Sundays 10AM-11AM & 2PM-3PM. Thomas Hart Benton murals showing weekends by guided tour. *(No tours on New Years Day, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.)*

GOVERNOR'S MANSIONwww.missourimansion.org Or call **(573) 751-7929**

By **appointment** only at least 24 hours in advance.

Tours 10AM-Noon & 1PM-3PM Tuesdays and Thursdays. Wednesdays from March 1 to mid-May. *(No tours August and December.)*

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